

Our Daughters' Callers.

By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins.

FROM babyhood my daughters should be prepared for a young womanhood without any but nominal chaperonage. Before their babyhood was over, I am sure I should discover whether they were to be trusted, and, once satisfied, I should give them every opportunity to lead their individual lives. I should wish them to be themselves, not copies of myself.

I do not know which is the worse alternative, that parents should be pushed into the background, that they should be banished to the dining room, to stiff chairs and high lights; or that daughters should be forced to receive their friends in a common sitting room. I should feel that I had deprived my daughters of one of the dearest delights of youth, that I had taken from them one of the most valuable sources of education. Parents are often positively cruel in this matter; sometimes because they have forgotten their own youth—if they ever were young, as one doubts with some parents. One often sees kindly but obtuse parents sitting up and entertaining their daughter's friend, when both the daughter and the friend are sitting on the edge of their chairs quivering with impatience.

To some parents this desire to be alone means something reprehensible. Of course it may; but in many cases it is the most innocent of pleasures, the delight lying wholly in the exchange of long, long thoughts; in an inward, unrevealed excitement at approaching big forces imperfectly understood; at straying over the border of childhood into the world of men and women. Often the most definite sensation the girl is experiencing is wondering awe that she is at last a real young lady and talking as such with a real young man. She cannot pinch herself into realizing that the miracle has actually happened, and, figuratively speaking, expects momentarily her long tailed gown to shrink to the calves of her legs, her twist of hair to slide down into a pigtail.

The same parents who have no understanding of the possibilities, the innocent possibilities, in the relations of girls and young men, have no knowledge of the educating influence of such relations. A woman is always incomplete who has not come into close touch with men on the mental side; there are always forces and facts that she never grasps; that comes from the consciousness of being able to swing an interview or a relation with a man. If marriages are to be successful, it is absolutely necessary that a girl should have a chance to know men well beforehand—not only the particular man she marries, but others, also, that she may have the means of comparing, that she may have standards by which to judge.—Good Housekeeping.

Do Animals Reason?

By John Burroughs.

WHEN a bird selects a site for its nest, it seems on first view as if it must actually think, reflect, compare, as you and I do when we decide where to place our house.

I saw a little chipping sparrow trying to decide between two raspberry bushes. She kept going from one to the other, peering, inspecting and apparently weighing the advantages of each. I saw a robin in the woodbine on the side of the house trying to decide which particular place was the best site for her nest. She hopped to this tangle of shoots and sat down, then to that; she turned around, she readjusted herself, she looked about, she worked her feet beneath her, she was slow in making up her mind. Did she make up her mind? Did she think, compare, weigh? I do not believe it. When she found the right condition, she no doubt felt a pleasure and satisfaction, and that settled the question. An inward, instinctive want was met and satisfied by an outward material condition.

In the same way the hermit crab goes from shell to shell upon the beach, seeking one to its liking. Sometimes two crabs fall to fighting over a shell that each wants. Can we believe that the hermit crab thinks and reasons? It selects the suitable shell instinctively, and not by an individual act of judgment. Instinct is not always inerrant, though it makes fewer mistakes than reason does. The red squirrel usually knows how to come at the nut in the butternut with the least gnawing, but now and then he makes a mistake and strikes the edge of the kernel instead of the flat side. The cliff swallow will stick its mud nest under the eaves of a barn where the boards are planned so smooth that the nest sooner or later is bound to fall. It seems to have no judgment in the matter. Its ancestors built upon the face of high cliffs, where the mud adhered more firmly.—Outing.

Iron, Coal, Petroleum.

By Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard.

IN the first centuries of the iron age the requisition was much less than a pound each year for each person. Four centuries ago it probably did not exceed, even in the most civilized countries, ten pounds per capita each year. It appears to have been at something like that rate when the English colonies were founded in North America. At the present time in the United States it is at the average rate of about 400 pounds per annum for every man, woman and child in the land, and the demand is increasing with startling rapidity. It seems eminently probable that before the end of the present century, unless checked by a great advancement of cost, it will require a ton of iron each year to meet the progressive desires of this insatiable man.

When the American English colonies were founded coal had hardly begun to come into use in any country. It is doubtful if the output of the world amounted at that time to 100,000 tons, possibly to not more per capita of the folk in Europe than a pound, or about the same as iron at that late period in the so-called "iron age." At the present time the total production of Europe and North America amounts to an average of at least two tons per unit of the population, and the increase goes on at a high rate.

Petroleum, practically unknown to the Occidental peoples until about half a century ago, has with wonderful rapidity become a necessity to all civilized and many barbaric peoples; the increase in the rate of consumption is swifter than that of any other earth product.

A Japanese on the Hara-kiri.

By N. Shigeyoshi.

THE prevalent belief that "the Japanese are insensible to pain" is far from true. Their seeming insensibility to pain comes from centuries of training, not from their nature, because it is incompatible with their sensitive nature.

To disprove the fallacy, let us examine the very much talked of hara-kiri—an old Japanese way to take one's own life by disemboweling. I have so far met no observation and no suggestion of the value which the hara-kiri affords, even in the writings of men well informed on Japanese life.

We may find elaborate articles on hara-kiri in Mr. Mitford's well considered book, "Tales of Old Japan;" but hitherto and still, outside of Japan, the hara-kiri is derided as the barbaric mode for a barbaric people to take their own lives. Who has ever thought of the value of that performance, executed in the calmest manner possible, and even with a last smile at the sublime moment of human tragedy?

Even to take away one's life almost insensibly by gas or almost instantly by the revolver requires courage and determination. The fortitude and courage that are necessary for the hara-kiri come from the training of centuries of a special class of Japanese.

The spirit that can perform the hara-kiri must be the spirit which we witness on the battlefield, calm and uncomplaining, which has given rise to the statement that "the Japanese are insensible to pain."—New York Sun.

Japanese Shoe Shops.

Like all other shops in Japan, a shoe shop opens a broad side to the street. It seems a misnomer to call it shoe shop, a place where you can only buy sandals or clogs, things we are not accustomed to call shoes. There is a low platform in front, upon which the customer sits and drinks tea while making his or her purchases, the shopkeeper meanwhile squatting on his heels and discussing the news of the day. The sandals worn by the rickshaw coolies are called waraji; they are woven of rice straw, and are sold at halfpenny a pair. They are made in the country villages, and the foreigner watches the weaving with amused interest. The prehensile big toe of a Japanese is of great assistance, as it is used for catching and holding the straws, leaving the hands free to weave. The pack horses wear straw shoes, as well as the farmer who leads him.

New pairs are strung around the high saddle, and the slow moving beast is resoled every few miles. In the Japanese shoe one will find many varieties of clogs; a few with caps, others plain. A few years ago the social position of a man, woman or girl was indicated by the kind of clog worn and the decoration on it.—London Chronicle.

As to Religious Epidemics.

Commenting on the extraordinary wave of religious enthusiasm brought about by some revivalists in Wales, the Secolo, of Milan, one of Italy's most famous newspapers, remarks: "Even the self-possessed and sedate Anglo-Saxon is not proof against such ordeals and can on occasion give evidence of what the medico-psychological terms the hypaesthesia of an overwrought civilization."—New York World.

News of the Day.

The fifty-eighth report of the commissioner of lunacy, issued September 7, 1904, shows that in England and Wales on January 1 last, 117,199 persons were certified as insane, being 3,235 in excess of the number on the same day in 1903. This increase is comparable with that of 3,251 in 1902, 2,739 in 1901, and 1,333 in 1900, the average annual increase in the 10 years ended December 31, 1903, being 2,513.

Odds and Ends.

L. B. Harris, of Lyndonville, Vt. says that he has noted an interesting fact in regard to sheep. He has just imported some sheep from England and the steamer had a rough passage. Although passengers horses and cattle alike were terribly frightened by the heavy rolling and pitching of the big ship, the sheep paid, no attention whatever and contentedly chewed their cud through all the tossing.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

Personalities in the House.

Not in recent years has the House witnessed such a spectacle as it did Monday with Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and William B. Hearst, of the Chicago Herald-Examiner, as the chief figures. Both indulged in personalities of the gravest character, and so stirred the House as to arouse among certain members a feeling of the greatest indignation. Mr. Sullivan heaped upon Mr. Hearst a tirade of denunciation, while the latter, by implication, charged Mr. Sullivan with complicity in a murder.

The affair grew out of the recent discussion of the freight rate question in the House, when Mr. Sullivan inquired of Mr. Lamar, of Florida, who was favoring the Hearst bill, why Mr. Hearst did not defend his own bill, this being followed by a criticism of Mr. Sullivan in The New York American and Journal.

More Frequent Cotton Reports.

The Senate heard ten witnesses in the Swayne impeachment trial Monday, and devoted the remainder of the day to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The major portion of the debate in connection with the appropriation bill was based on an amendment suggested by Mr. Bacon, providing for semi-monthly reports on the condition of the cotton crop, which was amended so as to cover the last five months of the year, and adopted.

Mr. Bacon, in offering his amendment, said that no provision could be incorporated in the bill that would be of so much importance to the cotton producers as this one. He traced the failure of the growers to secure profitable returns from last season's crop to the infrequency of the official reports. The loss in one month on this account had not been less than \$400,000. He also urged that the Secretary should publish a synopsis of the information on which his estimate is based, as well as the estimate itself. Mr. Proctor presented a letter from the chief statistician of the Agricultural Department, saying that the adoption of the Bacon cotton amendment would involve an additional expenditure of \$363,000 per annum.

Senate as a High Court.

The Senate passed the agricultural appropriation bill and began consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. The Hansbrough amendment to the bill, relative to the drawing of the lot on wheat, was agreed to after an extended debate, in which tariff questions figured to a considerable extent. The usual three hours were given to the trial of the impeachment charges against Judge Swayne. In connection with that case the Senate decided to take no testimony on the point of inconvenience in the judge's residence outside of his district, also that Judge Swayne's statement to the House committee should not be used as evidence in the trial.

The House managers introduced the Florida-McGuire case of record in the Supreme Court of the United States. In this connection, E. T. Davis testified regarding inconvenience caused by Judge Swayne's absence, and at the suggestion of Mr. McCumber that this was not an issue, it was eliminated. W. C. Dearborn, conductor of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, reiterated his previous testimony regarding Judge Swayne's trip in a private car of the company. Joseph H. Durkee, of Jacksonville, Fla., who was receiver for the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad in 1893, when Judge Swayne made his trip from Delaware to Florida in one of its private cars, testified that the expenses of the trip had been borne by the company. He said he had been appointed to the position of receiver by Judges Swayne and Pardee, the latter being circuit judge then.

Manager Johnson then attempted to have the statement made voluntarily by Judge Swayne before the House committee in November last, placed before the Senate, but Mr. Thurston protested, on the ground that the respondent's testimony on a former occasion could not be used under the law.

The chair held the testimony to be inadmissible under the law, and Mr. Bailey appealed from the decision, arguing that this was not a criminal proceeding, nor the Senate a court within the meaning of the statute. The appeal caused the first roll-call since the beginning of the proceeding. The question as to whether the evidence was admissible, and the Senate decided, 28 to 45, that it was not. A majority of the affirmative votes were cast by Democratic Senators, but the following Republican Senators voted with them: Allison, Crane, Dietrich, Long and Spooner. The Democratic Senators voting in the negative with the Republicans were: Bacon, Culberson, DuBois, Gorman, McCreary, Patterson and Pettus. The names of the Senators who have not been sworn in the case were not called.

W. A. Blount, an attorney of Pensacola, Fla., was the last witness of the day. The count then adjourned.

House Makes Appropriations.

The House committee on appropriations completed and reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$65,558,880, which is an increase of \$7,718,669 over the appropriations for the current years. The increase includes excess required to meet contract obligations for the construction of public buildings, \$3,224,400; excess required to meet contract obligations for river and harbor works, \$2,571,592.

The appropriation for river and harbor works under contract include the following items: Charleston harbor, \$3,000,000; Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Florida, \$40,000; Winah Bay, \$25,000; Savannah harbor, \$175,000; St. John's river, Fla., \$205,000; Southwest Pass, Mississippi river, \$1,250,000; Tennessee river below Chattanooga, \$50,000.

The items in the bill for public buildings already contracted for are as follows: Annapolis, Ala., \$60,000; Charlottesville, Va., \$35,000; Florence, S. C., \$15,000; Jacksonville, Fla., \$100,000; Macon, Ga., \$50,000; Nashville, Tenn., \$40,000; Savannah, Ga., \$30,000; Selma, Ala., \$30,000.

Memorials in House.

Washington, Special.—Sitting in special session, the House conducted memorial services in tributes to the memory of the late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Delzell presided. Messrs. Adams, Sibley, Kling, Brown and Bates, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Gougeon, of New York, eulogized Mr. Quay's life and character. The remarks were particularly expressive of the esteem in which he was held, and extolled him as a man, as a useful public servant and an organizer of wonderful ability.

THE RACE PROBLEM

Speech By President Roosevelt At Lincoln Dinner

IS CONSERVATIVE IN EXPRESSION

The Chief Executive Appeals to the North For Added Friendliness to the South Because of Conditions For Which the South is Not Alone Responsible and Makes Acknowledgments to Crusaders Against Lynching—Backward Race Must Be Trained Without Impeding Forward Race—Must Maintain Race Purity.

New York, Special.—As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in this city Monday night, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. He appealed to the North to make its friendship for the South all the greater because of the "embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible," declared that the heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, law officers, grand juries, public men and "great daily newspapers" in the South who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching, and said that the problem was to "adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type, that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers."

Among other things the President said:

The President's Address.

In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus:

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be avenged. . . . May not all having a common interest unite in a common effort to (serve) our common country? For my own part I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result."

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join in this same spirit toward those who have?"

VICE NEGRO'S ARCH ENEMY.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent and more harmful to the black race than all other forms of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways to bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home is vital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

NEIGHBORS CAN HELP MOST.

In the next place, the white man, who if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it is wise to remember that each can normally do most for the brother who is his immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro let each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man, in whatever locality who is struggling to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHING.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns as far as they can be gathered, show a small number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last twenty years.

Let the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Reverend Robert Strange, bishop coadjutor of North Carolina, as given in the Southern Churchman of October 8, 1904:

MIST MAINTAIN RACE PURITY.

The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races; a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as to whether or not one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. Civil law must not regulate social practices, Society, as such, is a law

unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing, as regards civil privileges, in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained.

NATIONAL DESTINY SAFE.

Let us be steady in the right; but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble; and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward our brothers, all our fellow-countrymen: in a spirit proceeding not from weakness but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of the fact that it is of color or of creed; a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages.

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. I believe that our people will in the end rise to every great need in the end and triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as a believer in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together; and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of backward and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the resolution, and the common sense of all my countrymen.

PROBLEMS WILL VANISH.

The Southern States face difficult problems; and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section; and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land; the same in qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this republic what it is in the great today, which will make it what it is to be in the great tomorrow. I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present; for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

SPORTING BRIEVITIES.

Reginald Fincke won the amateur squash championship of America. Receipts at Yale for athletics in the year 1903-4 were the greatest in the history of the university.

By a score of 1 to 0 Groff School defeated Cutler School in an interscholastic championship hockey game. A plot is on foot in Florida to overthrow the Racing Board of the American Amateur Automobile Association. Hippolyte Grasselli and Signor Marcelino divided first money of \$35,000, about \$7195, in the Grand Prix at live birds at Monte Carlo.

S. G. Averill, scratch man in N. Y. A. C. handicap squash tournament, defeated G. C. Hutchinson in straight games by 15 to 10 and 15 to 9.

Patsy Donovan says the American League has the National beaten in one respect, and that is in the matter of fast, clever players at third base.

W. H. Sigourney defeated C. F. Conklin in the semi-final round in the tournament for the national amateur billiard championship by 300 to 273.

The twenty-ninth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened in Madison Square Garden, New York City, with an entry of 1700 dogs.

E. J. Conill's sixty-horse power Mercedes touring car won the 100-mile automobile road race in Cuba, with Major Miller's thirty-horse power Renault racer second.

Sam Shannon, an ex-prize fighter, of London, England, who for years was the sparring partner of Paddy Slavin, the Australian heavyweight, committed suicide the other day at Winnipeg.

The intercollegiate rowing regatta at Poughkeepsie this year will be held on July 1. There will be three races, one for four-oared shells at 4 p. m., another for freshmen eights at 4:45 and the third for varsity crews at 6 o'clock.

LABOR WORLD.

The National Labor Tribune, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon its thirty-third year.

Chicago trade unions have been enlisted to fight the spread of tuberculosis.

Some 4000 women in Germany are now engaged in the Government telephone service.

In Minnesota wages in the flour and gristmilling industry range from \$3.00 to \$3.6 a week.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America voted to hold only quadrennial conventions.

A movement is under way to consolidate the three organizations of wood-working crafts in England.

In the platform of the recently organized Canadian Labor League planks are included advocating public ownership of natural opportunities and public utilities.

James McMahon, president of the Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, has sailed for England to study the condition of the blast furnace workers in that country.

A new wage agreement for 12,000 bridge and structural iron workers throughout the United States has been decided upon by the Executive Committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The project of establishing State schools for mechanical instruction on the Continent for chauffeurs is being favorably received, and the Government at Geneva, Switzerland, has made a report on the feasibility of the plan. Officials of the International Brotherhood of Panemakers have issued a circular calling attention to the fact that the organization has adopted a label, which will be attached to all products manufactured by its members. The co-operation of trades-unions is asked to further the unlabeled products.

LEW WALLACE DEAD

Was Known Throughout the World of Literature

FAMOUS AS AUTHOR AND VETERAN

The Man Who Gave "Ben Hur" to the World and Was a Conspicuous Participant in the Mexican and Civil Wars Passed Away After a Wasting Illness at the Age of 76.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Special.—Gen. Lew Wallace, author, ex-minister to Turkey, and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city at 9:10 o'clock Wednesday night, aged 76 years. The health of General Wallace has been waning for several years, and for months it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he has been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time has he ever confessed his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality have been responsible for prolonging his life.

Besides his physician, only Mrs. Wallace, his son, Henry Wallace, of Indianapolis, and his wife, were present. When told by his physician that he was dying, General Wallace was perfectly calm and his last words were expressions of cheer to his grief-stricken family. Bidding them farewell, he said, "I am ready to meet my Maker," and lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover. No definite funeral arrangements have been made.

General Wallace was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., in 1827. He served in the Mexican volunteers. During the civil war he commanded a division of the Federal army at the capture of Fort Donelson, and was promoted major general of volunteers in March, 1862. In 1863 he prevented the capture of Cincinnati by Gen. Kirby Smith. On July 9, 1864, he intercepted Gen. Early, who was marching upon Washington with 23,000 men, while he had only 5,800, and succeeded, though of course driven in defeat, in detaining Early for some days until Washington could be re-occupied by Grant. In 1865 he was mustered out of the volunteer service and returned to the "practice of law at Crawfordsville, Ind. He was Territorial Governor of Utah in 1878-81 and served from 1881 to 1885 as minister to Turkey. From this period until his death Gen. Wallace confined himself largely to a literary career.

It is as the author of "The Fair God," a story of the conquest of Mexico, his first novel, and "Ben Hur" (1880), that he achieved his most signal and lasting distinction. Probably no other novel has ever had such immense and continuing sales as "Ben Hur." Later works were: "A Life of Benjamin Harrison," "The Boyhood of Christ," and "The Prince of India."

Religious Education Association in Session.

Boston, Feb. 15.—Numerous departmental sessions at which were delivered addresses dealing for the most part with the religious education of the American youth made a busy day for the delegates to the third annual convention of the Religious Education Association. Nearly a score of meetings and conferences were held during the day, and the second general session of the convention was held tonight.

Russian Cavalry Advance.

Tokio, By Cable.—The Russians have begun an extensive cavalry movement against Field Marshal Oyama's extreme left. Wednesday night they were attempting to cross the Hun river west of Liao Yang with 9,000 horsemen. One force of cavalry stole in Liao-hungshui, and simultaneously another cavalry force approached Tacha, which is situated 18 miles southwest, and 27 miles west of Liao Yang. Nine thousand cavalry with artillery approached the river a mile below Tacha, and attempted to cross at 6 o'clock in the evening, advancing on Heikoutai (Pekowai). The shelling of Oyama's center continues.

Carnegie Will Testify.

New York, Special.—Andrew Carnegie announced that he would go to Cleveland to testify against Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, who is under arrest in that city charged with obtaining large sums of money on alleged securities bearing Mr. Carnegie's name. It is alleged that the signatures were forged. Mr. Carnegie's announcement was made after a subpoena ordering him to appear at court in Cleveland on March 6 had been served upon him.

Squadron Leaves Libau.

Libau, By Cable.—The third Pacific squadron sailed at noon Wednesday. Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Birellef inspected the squadron before its departure. The ice-breaker Ermak cleared the way. The battleship Vladimir Monomach, was the first to start and the others were towed out in turn. All the vessels were out at sea by nightfall.

Division Meetings Tuesday.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Atlanta division of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, with delegates from every county in the State, will meet Tuesday, February 21, in the State capitol here, to perfect a State organization. On the same day there will be a meeting in the capital city of every cotton growing State in the Union to form similar organizations. There will be a meeting in every county in every cotton State to select delegates to attend the various State meetings.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Many Newsy Items Gathered from all Sections.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid for cotton:

Good middling	17 1/2
Strict middling	17 1/4
Middling	17 1/8
Timed	16 1/2 to 17
Stains	15 to 16

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
New Orleans, firm	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Mobile, quiet	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Savannah, quiet	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Charleston, quiet	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Wilmington, steady	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Norfolk, steady	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Baltimore, nominal	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
New York, steady	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Boston, quiet	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Philadelphia, steady	7 1/2 to 7 3/4

South Carolina Items.

A serious rear-end collision between two local freights occurred Monday morning about 6 o'clock on the Southern railway between Gretna and Taylors. It appears that both trains were running as extras, southbound, and the train in front had stopped to get up steam, when the train following crashed into the train which was standing. The engineer on the front train, whose name could not be learned, sustained painful though not serious injuries. One of his arms was broken and he was considerably bruised about the body. The colored fireman on the rear train was badly hurt and is not expected to live. Physicians were summoned immediately and went to the scene of the accident.

Mr. F. G. Trefzer, the well known jeweler, who mysteriously disappeared from Union on Tuesday afternoon, February 7th, was late Thursday afternoon found in the Fair Forest creek and evidently committed suicide while in a state of mental aberration, as a wound was found near his heart. For a week the keenest anxiety has prevailed and searching parties have scoured the country, but though many indications pointed to his body being in the creek, nothing could be really done, as the stream was greatly swollen on account of the recent melting of the snows, and until Thursday afternoon was it possible to take out a boat and institute a thorough search. His body was discovered about 4:15 and the wound near his heart was apparently made by a 38-caliber pistol ball. The discovery was made by J. E. Mabry at the bend in the creek, a stream about six miles west of Union, half a mile below the big Rice bridge. The body was kept under water by some willow trees.

By the crossing of an electric light wire with telephone wires at Rock Hill early Monday morning, a fire was caused outside of the telephone office which called for the fire department's attention. The damage to the telephone system put all telephones in the city except those on Main street out of service. Some were burned out entirely. It is difficult to estimate the financial loss. The street lights were out, and the large force of men seeking for the crossed wires were unable to find them. This is the second blow to the telephone system within a week. Much damage was done recently by the blizzard, and the company had not quite finished the work